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U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

**DRAFT**

Eugene District Office  
2890 Chad Drive, P.O. Box 10226  
Eugene, Oregon 97440

August 1992



# Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

## Summary



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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# United States Department of the Interior

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EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 10226  
EUGENE, OREGON 97440

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 1992

Dear Reader:

You are cordially invited to assist the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in a planning process that is important to you and your interests.

We ask for your participation in evaluating this draft of the Eugene District's Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) that has been prepared in conformance with land use planning procedures established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The planning area encompassed by this document is BLM's Eugene District. The planning area includes 316,592 acres of Federal land administered by BLM, primarily in Lane, Linn and Douglas Counties. Minor acreages of Benton County are also covered.

There are seven management alternatives, each with a different emphasis and each addressing the planning issues in a different way. Public comment played an important role in shaping both the issues and the alternatives, which have been analyzed in this RMP/EIS. Before the preferred alternative was developed, suggestions received from individuals, interest groups and other governmental entities were thoroughly considered. These suggestions were used to strike a reasonable balance, considering relevant legal mandates, between the expressed desires of some to emphasize the production of commodity resources; the desires to maintain the current flow of resources from the public lands; and the desires to protect, restore and enhance natural values.

Through this Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM has tentatively established: resource management goals (as expressed by each alternative); resource management objectives and specific management actions that would determine the potential land uses; levels of resource production; areas in which use restrictions would apply; and lands that could be transferred, sold or exchanged.

The end product of this planning process will be a Resource Management Plan (RMP) that will integrate the natural resources and their subsequent uses into a balanced, sustainable approach to multiple use management of the Eugene District for the next 10 years. Your participation in guiding the future management of these lands is encouraged. This RMP will replace and supersede the Eugene District Management Framework Plan (MFP), which was completed in 1983. When completed, this RMP will establish specific land use allocations and

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management direction for commercial forest harvest, biological diversity, special status species, wildlife habitat, recreation, areas of critical environmental concern, visual resources, cultural resources, energy and minerals management, land tenure adjustment, and rights-of-way for BLM administered lands in the entire planning area, and identify rivers suitable for national wild, scenic or recreational river status.

We would appreciate you reviewing this document and providing us with your written comments by December 21, 1992. Comments are most useful when they address one or more of the following: 1) errors in the analysis that has been performed; 2) new information that would have a bearing on the analysis; 3) misinformation that may have been utilized and could affect the outcome of the analysis; 4) requests for clarification; and 5) support of an existing alternative or definition of a substantive new alternative with the range of alternatives considered (an alternative that would provide a different mix of allocations than any existing alternative). Although we have identified and quantified primary economic effects of the alternatives, we recognize that there are other effects on social values that are important, even though they are very difficult to describe or measure. Your comments may help us to better address these and other effects in the proposed RMP/final EIS. To assist you in this, you are invited to contact Jon Strandjord, planning team leader, at any time during the comment period.

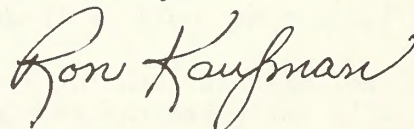
The major plant group map referenced in the RMP/EIS is currently not available. The map will be available in about two weeks and will be mailed to those receiving this document.

BLM employees will be available at informal public meetings to be held during the comment period. An open house is scheduled for September 30, 1992 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. and from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at our office. Other public meetings will be scheduled as needed.

If you are interested in an overview of all six of BLM's western Oregon draft Resource Management Plans, our Oregon State Office has published an executive summary of them. A copy may be obtained in our office or by writing them at P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

Thank you for your interest in the multiple use management of BLM administered lands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ron Kaufman".


District Manager  
Eugene District

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

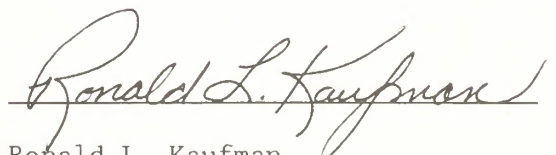
Draft  
Eugene District  
Resource Management Plan

Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by  
Eugene District Office

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Dean Bibles", written over a horizontal line.

D. Dean Bibles  
State Director, Oregon/Washington  
District

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald L. Kaufman", written over a horizontal line.

Ronald L. Kaufman  
District Manager, Eugene

# Abstract

Draft (X) Final ( ) RMP/EIS  
Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

1. Type of Action: Administrative (X) Legislative ( ).
2. Abstract: This Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement addresses resource management on 316,592 acres of Federal land and 1,299 acres of reserved mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management in its Eugene District. Seven alternatives including No Action (no change in the existing plan) are analyzed. These alternatives range in emphasis from high production of timber and economically important values to management and enhancement of values such as biological diversity, spotted owl habitat, old growth forests, dispersed recreation opportunities, and scenic resources.

The Preferred Alternative would provide for a planned annual timber sale level of 19.9 mmcf (119 mmbf, Scribner Short Log), while maintaining water quality in all watersheds. Old growth forest acreage would be reduced by about 2,700 acres (7 percent) in the short-term, five additional Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) would be designated, and three segments of river would be found suitable for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

3. The comment period will end on December 21, 1992.

4. For further information contact:

Jon Strandjord  
RMP/EIS Team Leader  
Bureau of Land Management  
Eugene District Office  
2890 Chad Drive  
P. O. Box 10226  
Eugene, Oregon 97440

# User's Guide



The **Summary** presents a synopsis of the Draft RMP/EIS. It summarizes all alternatives but presents more detail for the Preferred Alternative. It summarizes the land use allocations for all issues, and includes brief descriptions of environmental consequences, monitoring, consistency with other government entities, and public involvement.

**Chapter 1** is the Introduction to the Draft RMP/EIS. This chapter includes a description of the planning area and the purpose and need for preparing the RMP/EIS. It also includes a discussion of the RMP relationship to BLM policies, programs, and other plans, and describes the planning process and planning criteria. Finally, it identifies the issues or concerns to be addressed in the RMP/EIS process.

**Chapter 2** (Description of the Alternatives including the Preferred Alternative) has two major sections - management direction common to all alternatives, and alternatives and management direction by alternative. The first section is particularly important to understanding how lands would be managed under every plan alternative. This chapter describes seven different alternatives that respond to the 11 issues identified in

Chapter 1. The alternatives provide a mix of uses and actions, which could resolve the issues. This chapter includes a tabular summary of the alternatives so they can be compared. It also includes maps displaying the major land use allocations for each alternative, except No Action. These maps are located in a map packet included with this document.

**Chapter 3** (Affected Environment) describes the environment that could be affected or changed by implementing any of the alternatives. This chapter includes a description of the environmental factors (water resources, vegetation, wildlife habitat, visual resources, etc.) and major uses (recreation, timber, etc.) related to the issues.

**Chapter 4** (Environmental Consequences) describes potential impacts and changes to the affected environment if any of the alternatives were implemented. It includes an overview of each alternative's relationship to plans and programs of other government agencies.

**Chapter 5** describes agencies and organizations BLM has worked with during the preparation of the Draft RMP/EIS. It discusses relevant relationships with other agencies and summarizes public involvement.



# RMP/EIS Summary

# Summary

The first chapter provides a brief overview of the project and its objectives. The second chapter describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third chapter presents the results of the study, showing the impact of the intervention on the target population. The fourth chapter discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. The fifth chapter provides a conclusion and recommendations for further action.

The second chapter provides a list of units and subunits. The chapter also includes a list of alternatives to help the reader understand the scope of the study. The chapter also includes a list of alternatives to help the reader understand the scope of the study.

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## Introduction

The Eugene District's Resource Management Plan (RMP) will establish guidelines for the management of BLM administered land in the Eugene District for approximately ten years. It will supersede and replace the Eugene District's Management Framework Plans (MFPs) covering the same area, completed in 1983. The Draft RMP/EIS has been prepared in accordance with the BLM planning regulations issued under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and written in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality regulations issued under authority of the National Environmental Policy Act.

BLM administered lands in the planning area consist of 307,190 acres of O&C lands, 9,001 acres of Public Domain (PD) lands and 363 acres of acquired or other railroad grant lands, plus 1,299 acres of split estate (Federal minerals).

Two maps have been attached to this Summary for additional clarification and information. These maps are titled the "Preferred Alternative Map" and the "Preferred Alternative Strategy Map."

## Alternatives

Seven alternatives have been developed to provide a range of responses to major issues identified earlier in the planning process. These issues are: timber production practices; old growth forests; habitat diversity; threatened and endangered species habitat; special areas; visual resources; stream, riparian and water quality protection; recreation resources, including wild and scenic rivers; land tenure; and rural interface areas. Of particular interest is whether or not to harvest the remaining old growth forests and the related effects on regional and local economies, biological diversity, and the northern spotted owl, a Federally listed threatened species.

Each alternative offers a possible broad course of action that, if selected, would provide guidelines for future, more specific decisions. Site-specific management for various resources, annual timber sale plans, and issuance of rights-of-way, leases or permits will follow the guidelines identified in the RMP.

The land use or resource allocations of the alternatives are summarized in Table S-1 found at the end of this summary. Analysis of effects of each alternative except No Action has been facilitated by development of 10-year representative timber management scenarios. These reflect possible timber harvest units, road locations, and timber management practices during the

life of the RMP. These scenarios include different levels of forest management practices (also shown in Table S-1). Anticipated environmental consequences of the alternatives are summarized in Table S-2, also located at the end of the summary.

## Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative is the BLM's suggested planning solution. It will be reconsidered after review of public comments on this draft RMP/EIS. The Preferred Alternative was formulated after initial analysis of the effects of the other alternatives. In formulating the Preferred Alternative, the District's managers considered public comments received in response to the District's January, 1991 Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation and other comments received during the planning process.

BLM managers believe the Preferred Alternative best balances public demands and the capabilities and limitations of the resources within the constraints of a variety of legal mandates. It represents a sustainable balance between protection of natural resources and production of economic outputs.

## Planning Issues and Major Concerns Addressed by the Preferred Alternative

**General:** Inherent in all management practices is a goal of maintaining long-term site productivity of soils. This goal would be accomplished by use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and minimizing disturbance of fragile areas.

All BLM prescribed fire activities, which could effect air quality, would be conducted in accordance with the Oregon State Implementation Plan administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Oregon Smoke Management Plan administered by the Department of Forestry.

Special management would be provided for the Pacific yew, the bark of which is the only currently approved (by the Food and Drug Administration) source of taxol, a promising agent for treatment of ovarian and breast cancer. The strategy for management and collection of Pacific yew bark on Federal lands is the subject of a separate Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) being prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, with BLM as a cooperating agency. BLM actions covered by this RMP will be consistent with the strategy under development. This strategy will include how to assure a sustainable



yew supply with full consideration of ecosystem relationships of the yew. Included will be regeneration of yew and possible extraction of taxol without harvesting individual trees.

The BLM would aid and support the Oregon Economic Development Department's efforts to help isolated, small communities develop and implement alternative economic strategies as a partial substitute for their faltering timber based economies. Aid and support would consist mostly of coordination and prioritization of BLM recreation management and development activities that are mutually perceived by the BLM and the involved communities as benefiting the identified economic strategies.

## Water Quality and Riparian Zones

To assure protection of water and water-dependent resources, the BLM would continue nonpoint source management in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Management activities would be consistent with Oregon's adopted Statewide water quality management plan for forest practices, and comply with Oregon's water quality standards and guidelines. Best Management Practices would be selected to protect the identified beneficial uses of the water. They would be based on site-specific conditions, feasibility, and the water quality standards for waters potentially affected. Since BLM administered lands are a minority in many watersheds, impact analysis acknowledges that BLM can only partly influence water quality. Factored into BLM timber sale scheduling decisions would be an assessment of compliance with the antidegradation policy of Oregon's water quality standards. This assessment would recognize the influence of actions by other parties.

In watersheds providing surface water to public water systems serving municipalities, the goal of management would be to provide treatable water at the point of intake to the system.

Riparian Management Areas (RMAs) would be established to provide stewardship of riparian zones along perennial streams and other streams that carry fish and to protect natural functions. Within these RMAs, no timber harvest would be planned as part of the sustained yield timber management program but some harvest activities could occur to achieve resource management objectives. These activities could include road construction and yarding corridors to facilitate timber harvest outside the RMA. RMA widths would be determined by on-the-ground riparian vegetation and

stream characteristics. Average widths on each side of streams and other waters are expected to be as follows: 1st and 2nd order perennial streams 75 feet; 3rd order streams 105 feet (150 feet for any 1st through 3rd order stream that carries fish); 4th order 150 feet; 5th order 210 feet; 6th order 240 feet; lakes, ponds and other waters 150 feet. These widths for streams approximate one-and-a-half times the average riparian zone width of such streams as measured in two western Oregon BLM Districts.

## Timber

In the inventory of the late 1970s, about 286,000 acres were identified as suitable for timber production. During the next ten years, forest acres were converted to nonforest uses such as roads while other areas originally classified as unsuitable for timber production were reclassified as suitable. As a result there were also about 286,000 acres of commercial forestlands identified as suitable for timber production in the most current inventory. These lands are considered capable of being reforested within five years after harvest and of being managed without irreversible resource damage. Among other objectives, approximately 259,000 acres of these lands would be managed for timber production.

The allocation of lands for timber production is shown graphically in Figure S-1 found at the end of this summary. See Table S-1 for comparison with other alternatives. The annual Allowable Timber Sale Quantity (ASQ) would be 19.9 million cubic feet (119 million board feet Scribner short log). This is 47 percent below the current ASQ and 48 percent below the average harvested in the 1984-1988 period.

Some aspects of timber management are described in the following discussion of Old Growth and Mature Forest. Timber would be harvested during density management in the Old Growth Emphasis Area (OGEAs) and connectivity areas. Commercial thinning would be applied in General Forest Management Areas (GFMAs). Regeneration harvests would occur in the trial harvest portions of the OGEAs, in the connectivity areas and in the GFMAs; but not in the deferred portion of the OGEAs during the life of the plan.

New timber harvest roads would be kept to the minimum necessary for management. To support timber sales sold during the life of the RMP, it is expected that about 220 miles of new roads would be constructed. This would expand the existing BLM timber management road network by about 11 percent.



Four types of site preparation treatment would be used to prepare newly harvested areas for planting of trees: prescribed burning, herbicide application, and mechanical and manual techniques. Selection of treatments for site preparation, as well as for later management of vegetation suppressing conifer seedlings, would use an integrated vegetation management approach, emphasizing techniques proven most effective at assuring seedling survival and growth. This is in conformance with BLM's 1992 Record of Decision, **Western Oregon Program - Management of Competing Vegetation**. Prevention of conditions that cause or favor the establishment of damaging levels of competing or unwanted vegetation is the preferred strategy. Broadcast burning would be avoided on highly sensitive soils. Burning would be conducted in accordance with Oregon Smoke Management Plan rules and directives administered by the Oregon Department of Forestry, so that air quality would be maintained.

Harvested areas would be planted with native commercial conifer tree species to promptly achieve adequate reforestation following regeneration harvest; this generally would occur within three years after completion of harvesting. Seedlings would be grown from genetically selected seed from a broad selection of parent trees to maintain genetic diversity.

Precommercial thinning would be applied in managed stands to meet both timber management and density management objectives. Fertilization would be applied to stands precommercially or commercially thinned, density managed, and other stands where suitable stocking exists. Conversion would be applied to some of the commercial forestland currently dominated by hardwoods. Precommercial thinning, fertilization and conversion would contribute about 13 MMBF (11 percent) of the Preferred Alternative ASQ.

## Old Growth and Mature Forest

Old growth conifer stands inventoried by the BLM contain dominant trees at least 200 years old, generally a multilayered canopy of various tree species, and standing and fallen dead trees. Mature conifer stands are dominated by trees from 100 to 190 years old. As of 1990, about 41,000 acres (14 percent) of the BLM administered forestland in the planning area contained old growth stands and 28,000 acres (9 percent) contained mature stands. Preferred Alternative management would retain about 38,000 acres of old growth forest and 28,000 acres of mature forest at the end of the expected 10-year life of the RMP, and provide about 54,000 acres of old growth and 130,000 acres of

mature forest if the plan were continued for 100 years. This would result in a long-term increase in biological diversity from the current condition.

Forestlands not subject to planned timber harvest, due to allocation for protection of special values or concern about sustainability of timber production, total about 41,000 acres. These areas currently contain a wide range of forest ages. Barring any unforeseen catastrophic disturbances, these areas would ultimately become mature and then old growth forest.

About 142,000 acres would be managed to maintain and improve a system of Old Growth Emphasis Areas (OGEAs), to help maintain a diversity of species in western Oregon. Regeneration harvest of timber on about 72 percent of these areas is planned to be deferred for at least 80 years and until research has shown that such harvest can be designed to retain or quickly reestablish old growth characteristics. These areas would ultimately be subject to regeneration timber harvest on a cycle of 300 years with retention of an average of 6-8 green trees per acre. On the remaining 28 percent, a trial harvest program would be implemented to conduct the research on the reestablishment of old growth characteristics. These areas would be subject to regeneration harvest on a 200-year cycle with the same retention levels as above.

The Old Growth Emphasis Areas would be linked by connectivity areas totalling about 26,000 acres that would be managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 150 years, with retention of an average of 12-16 green trees per acre. These areas would contribute to regional biological diversity and to recovery of the northern spotted owl by linking to areas in other Districts and protected National Forest lands.

The forests in the OGEAs and connectivity areas currently younger than 90 years old would be managed to control their density to accelerate the development of old growth structural characteristics.

There would be about 93,000 acres in General Forest Management Areas (GFMAs). This would include some lands managed under special restrictions to protect or enhance other resource values such as visual resources, suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers, recreation sites, and Rural Interface Areas (RIAs). Lands in GFMAs, not managed under special restrictions, would be managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 60-80 years, depending on the age of culmination of mean annual increment for each prescription. An average of 6-8 green trees per acre would be retained for future forest diversity and sustainability of timber production. Most of the old growth and mature forest in these areas would be harvested during the next twenty years under the Preferred Alternative.



## Special Status (including Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal) Species Habitat

BLM management would be designed to protect Federal listed or proposed threatened and endangered plant and animal species. Proposed projects that may affect such species are reviewed with the Fish and Wildlife Service through consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Consistent with policy identified in BLM's nationwide **Fish and Wildlife 2000** and **Botany 2000** plans, and BLM Manual Section 6840, habitats would be managed to maintain populations of Federal Candidate Species at a level that would avoid listing the species under the Act. BLM actions would be designed to similarly protect State Listed and Bureau Sensitive species. Permitted and management actions would not be expected to lead to Federal listing of any species. Table S-3, found at the end of this summary, shows the numbers of plant and animal species in the above-mentioned categories that have been identified as inhabiting BLM administered lands in the planning area.

To support the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan, three existing nest sites would be protected as well as two winter roost complexes. Additional acres would be excluded from harvest to maintain the potential to support a total of ten nest sites in the short and long-term.

To protect the marbled murrelet all three known sites would be deferred from harvest. In addition, approximately 93 percent of existing potential habitat would be protected during the short-term.

The northern spotted owl recovery plan was not final when the BLM's Preferred Alternative was developed. To contribute to the owl's recovery the OGEAs would be managed to accelerate the development of old growth characteristics. The connectivity areas would be managed to provide spotted owl dispersal habitat. In addition, some 80 to 100 acres around each site occupied by an owl pair would be protected until the site is vacated and the habitat is no longer considered important to spotted owl recovery. None of these acres would be harvested in the first decade.

Analysis of the effects of this management in a spatial population model indicates that the habitat resulting from this management after ten years would support from 8 to 29 pairs of spotted owls. After 100 years the habitat would support from 26 to 73 pairs of owls. The ranges vary according to optimism of assumptions

about the relationship between the amount of a suitable habitat at a location and pair formation and reproduction. In comparison, current inventories (through 1991) show 72 pairs of owls. The population model, however, indicates that current habitat can continue to support only 17 to 31 pairs. This is due to the substantial decline in owl habitat on all ownerships in recent years, which has left many remaining stands inadequate to support successful breeding and packed owls too tightly into many of the remaining areas of adequate habitat. Comparison to the effects of other alternatives is shown in Table S-2.

## Other Wildlife (including Fish) Habitat

Management of other wildlife habitat would be consistent with policy established in BLM's **Wildlife 2000** plans. For example, the OGEAs and the connectivity areas linking them would provide biological connectivity corridors for a variety of mobile species. To contribute to biological diversity, nonmerchantable dead and down woody material would be retained on all areas from which timber is harvested. Sufficient green trees and snags would be identified for retention to contribute to long-term support of cavity nester populations on BLM administered lands at 40 percent of the optimum woodpecker population level under Alternative B and 60 percent under Alternatives C, D, E and the Preferred. This compares to a current condition estimate of 44 percent.

Special habitats such as cliffs, talus slopes, meadows and wetlands would be managed to protect their primary habitat values. To achieve this objective, they would be buffered from harvest of standing timber with widths ranging from 0 feet (Alternative A) to 200 feet (Alternatives D, E and the Preferred Alternative).

The habitat of elk and other wildlife species would be improved at varying levels in Alternatives C, D, E and the Preferred through access management of some public roads to reduce disturbance during critical time periods. Under Alternative E, permanent pastures of high quality forage, 10 acres per section, would be established following timber harvest activities in elk emphasis areas, where big game forage is considered deficient, and forage seeding is compatible with other resource objectives. Such seeding is expected to improve habitat conditions on BLM administered land.

Consistent with BLM's nationwide **Fish and Wildlife 2000** plan, the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams would be enhanced. Large woody debris and snags in and adjacent to streams would be retained unless the debris obstructs fish passage, when there is



a threat to downstream structures such as bridges, or when the debris has the potential to degrade a stream channel. In combination with BLM riparian zone protection this management is expected to contribute to an overall long-term (200 year) 162 percent increase in potential production of salmon and steelhead in streams affected by habitat on BLM administered lands. To the extent of available funding, fish habitat improvement projects would be undertaken to correct factors limiting fish production. Included would be projects improving 302 miles of existing stream habitat for salmon, steelhead, trout and other native species.

## Special Areas

All seven existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), including ACEC/RNAs, would be retained. Two existing Environmental Education Areas would be retained. An additional five areas would be designated as ACECs. This would include one new Research Natural Area (RNA) that is already designated an ACEC, increasing the number of RNAs on BLM administered land in the planning area to five.

## Recreation

Consistent with BLM's nationwide **Recreation 2000** plan, lands would be managed for a wide variety of recreation opportunities. There would be particular emphasis on enhancement of opportunities for accomplishing those goals and objectives of **Recreation 2000** as well as the Special and Extensive Recreation Management Area initiatives.

All fourteen existing recreation sites except Turner Creek would remain in this alternative. These recreation sites include Shotgun SRMA, R&PP leases and boat landings. Eighteen additional recreational sites and five SRMAs could be developed and managed. The emphasis of facility management and development would be to accommodate the increasing demand for recreation opportunities close to population centers and accessible by road.

Nine road systems (both BLM and County roads) would be included as components of the BLM Back Country Byway System.

As part of management of the use of off-road vehicles, 2,378 acres would be closed year round to vehicle uses, mainly to protect certain wildlife areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Use for administrative purposes and authorized removal of commercial commodities such as timber could be excepted within

these areas. Off road use would be limited on 147 miles of road and closed on 84 miles. The rest of the District would be open to ORV use.

Use for all recreation categories (except winter sports and snowmobiling) would be expected to increase during the life of the RMP. Expected demand would be nearly met for the recreation categories of off-road, motorized and non-motorized travel as well as fishing, camping, other land based and other water-based activities. The remaining recreation categories would vary in their capability to meet projected demand.

Additional emphasis would be placed on interpretive and informational signing and maps to support State and local strategies for encouraging tourism.

## Wild and Scenic Rivers

There are three river segments covering 70 miles that would be found suitable for designation by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These segments are identified in Table S-4 found at the end of this summary. If designated by Congress, these would be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The other six river segments (consisting of 36 miles) found eligible for designation and studied by BLM have been found not suitable for such designation.

## Visual Resources

For preservation of scenic quality, 1,390 acres would be managed as Class I. To retain scenic quality, 13,768 acres of other highly sensitive land for recreation facilities and river corridor, would be managed as Class II, so that landscape alterations caused by management would not attract attention. To partially retain scenic quality, 29,413 acres of visually sensitive lands would be managed as Class III so that landscape alterations would not dominate the view.

## Cultural Resources

Prehistoric and historic sites would continue to be identified and managed for their public and scientific uses.

## Land Tenure

Lands adjustments would emphasize exchanges to benefit multiple resource values. Only Public Domain (PD) lands, however, would be exchanged for the



specific purpose of supporting recovery of a threatened or endangered species. Lands would be categorized in the following zones: 78,095 acres where lands would be retained in BLM's administration; 238,463 acres where land ownership may be blocked up in exchanges for other lands, transferred to other public agencies or given some form of cooperative management; and 35 acres of lands scattered and isolated, with no known unique resource values. BLM administered lands in the last category would be exchanged for private inholdings in the other zones or could be considered for sale or for transfer to another agency or local government.

## Energy and Minerals

Most BLM administered lands would remain available for mineral leasing, the location of mining claims, or the use of salable mineral resources. A variety of designations and allocations such as: special areas, recreation areas, wildlife areas, Riparian Management Areas, OGEAs and connectivity areas, and visual classifications, could restrict mineral exploration and development on certain lands under the Preferred Alternative.

These restriction levels represent some increase in restrictions compared to the current plan, primarily due to the use of controlled surface use stipulations for mineral leases on lands involved with forestry, riparian, and wildlife related land allocations. In addition, there would be some increase in the number of acres withdrawn from locatable mineral entry with the intent of protecting valuable surface resources.

## Rural Interface Areas

VRM Class III management (and other special timber management practices) would be applied on approximately 6,800 acres of BLM administered lands within 1/4 mile of private lands where County zoning allows for development on 1 to 20-acre lots.

## Socioeconomic Conditions

BLM timber management programs are expected to support 1,317 jobs and provide \$26 million a year in personal income during the life of the plan. Recreation activities on BLM administered lands are expected to support 300 jobs, an increase of 60 from 1984-1988.

The net decline in jobs cited above combines with an expected decline in jobs supported by U.S. Forest Service, private and other timber supplies. This would

lead to substantial job losses in some communities in the planning area with consequent adverse effects on community stability.

Jobs are also supported by downstream and offshore recreational and commercial fishing for fish supported by BLM habitat. However, fishing opportunities related to BLM management are expected to improve slightly in the next ten years.

## Monitoring the RMP

Monitoring and evaluation of the Resource Management Plan would be carried out at appropriate intervals for the following purposes:

- To be sure activities are occurring in conformance with the RMP.
- To determine if activities are producing the expected results.
- To determine if activities are causing the effects identified in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

## Consistency with State, Local, Tribal and Other Federal Plans

BLM planning regulations require that Resource Management Plans be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and procedures therein, of the Federal agencies, State and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the RMPs are also consistent with applicable Federal laws and regulations. The BLM has compared the Preferred Alternative of the draft RMP with a variety of such plans of other agencies. This alternative appears to be consistent with all such plans, policies and procedures, except as noted in the Consistency section of this Chapter.

## Public Involvement

Public involvement has been an integral part of BLM's Resource Management Planning effort. Activities have included mailers or brochures, public meetings, open houses, field trips, distribution of planning documents and related comment periods, informal contacts, group meetings, written letters and responses to comments. These efforts began in May 1986.



Subsequent mailers, at least once a year, requested comments on issue identification, development of planning criteria contained in State Director guidance for the process, and BLM's Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS), which set the baseline for development of the Draft RMP/EIS. Suggestions for formulation of the Preferred Alternative were also requested.

The draft RMP/EIS has been released for public review and comment until December 21, 1992. After comments are received they will be evaluated. Substantive recommendations may lead to changes in the Analysis of Environmental Consequences (AEC) or one or more of the RMP alternatives. The proposed RMP/Final EIS is expected to be completed for public review next summer. Any protests on that document will be reviewed and addressed by the Director of BLM before a Record of Decision (ROD) on the RMP is completed.

**Table S-1 - Major Land Use or Resource Allocations and Actions on BLM Administered Lands, by Alternative**

Allocation/Action	NA'	A	B	C	D	E	PA <sup>2</sup>
1. Timber Management Allocations (thousand acres)							
Intensive Timber Production	260	274	249	0	0	100	89
Restricted Timber Production	12	0	1	207	151	38	30
Enhancement of Other Uses/Not available	30	28	52	95	151	164	183
2. Allowable Sale Quantity							
MMCF	35	53.8	49.8	14.8	17.2	17.2	19.9
MMBF	223	342	316	88	101	97	119
3. Timber Management Practices (assumed average annual acres unless noted, 1st decade)							
Regeneration harvest	3,750	4,410	3,890	1,120	1,570	1,670	1,670
Commercial thinning/density Management Harvest	4,840	1,410	1,480	2,640	800	790	2,210
Prescribed Burning	2,950	3,160	2,800	910	1,170	1,260	1,720
Planting Regular Stock	2,130	2,960	2,310	0	0	0	0
Planting Genetically Improved Stock	2,580	2,580	2,580	1,530	1,960	2,120	2,200
Vegetation Control	2,780	3,280	2,860	50	1,080	1,180	1,110
Animal Damage Control	3,050	3,590	3,180	880	1,320	1,420	2,360
Precommercial Thinning	3,640	2,530	2,310	2,170	1,580	960	2,760
Fertilization	13,010	9,040	7,880	4,160	3,030	2,650	5,240
Road Construction (miles)	269	291	261	227	145	178	220
4. Special Status Plant Species							
Habitat Where Federal, Candidate State Listed, and Bureau Sensitive	538	14	17	17	538	538	538
Species Would be Protected							
5. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs):							
RNAs/ACECs - Numbers	4	0	5	5	5	5	5
RNAs/ACECs - 1,000 Acres	939	0	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367
Other ACECs - Numbers	3	2	6	11	18	18	7
Other ACECs - 1,000 Acres	201	132	564	2,709	8,293	8,293	573

Table S-1 - Major Land Use or Resource Allocations and Actions on BLM Administered Lands, by Alternative (cont.)

Allocation/Action	NA <sup>1</sup>	A	B	C	D	E	PA <sup>2</sup>
6. Visual Resource Management (acres)							
VRM Class I	400	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	5,703	1,390
VRM Class II	0	3,071	8,005	16,434	40,828	74,444	13,768
VRM Class III	300	6,705	19,256	31,798	72,658	234,905	29,413
VRM Class IV	314,352	304,156	286,671	265,700	200,446	0	270,481
7. Riparian Zones							
Riparian Management Areas excluded from planned timber harvest (acres)	8,675 <sup>3</sup>	10,530	12,922	18,364	34,701	46,302	21,836
8. Recreation Resources							
Existing sites maintained (number)	10	10	12	13	13	13	13
Potential sites developed	0	0	2	11	18	18	18
(number)	0	0	0	67	84	250	84
Access Management (miles)							
ORV designations (acres)							
Open	314,367	316,157	314,171	312,126	306,534	306,534	314,214
Limited	566	358	25	25	25	25	0
Closed	1,659	77	2,396	4,441	10,033	10,033	2,378
Wild & Scenic Rivers (river segments found suitable)							
Wild	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational	0	0	1	1	1	3	3
9. Mineral Resources							
Closed to Locatable							
Mineral Development	2,595	2,031	4,237	28,266	33,221	33,221	13,350
Open to Locatable							
Mineral Development	315,187	315,751	313,545	289,516	284,561	284,561	304,432
Closed to Leasable							
Mineral Development	98	52	52	52	52	52	52
Open to Leasable							
Mineral Development	317,684	317,730	317,730	317,730	317,730	317,730	317,730



**Table S-1 - Major Land Use or Resource Allocations and Actions on BLM Administered Lands, by Alternative (cont.)**

Allocation/Action	NA <sup>1</sup>	A	B	C	D	E	PA <sup>2</sup>
10. Rural Interface Area Management (acres)							
Subject to VRM Class II management	0	0	0	0	6,800	19,650	6,800
Where clear cutting, herbicides and prescribed fire excluded	0	0	0	0	6,800	19,650	6,800

<sup>1</sup> NA - No Action Alternative<sup>2</sup> PA - Preferred Alternative<sup>3</sup> This number is low due to insufficient inventory data for the MFP**Table S-2 - Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives**

Effects	Baseline	NA <sup>1</sup>	A	B	C	D	E	PA <sup>2</sup>
Air Quality (tons of fuel burned <sup>3</sup> annually in prescribed fires, 10 years - thousand acres)	142	72	85	76	59	66	69	77
Water Quality (10 years) <sup>4</sup>								
No. of watersheds probably improving <sup>5</sup>	N/A	2	2	2	4	5	5	5
No. of watersheds probably declining	N/A	8	10	8	5	7	6	7
No. of watersheds with no significant change	N/A	3	1	3	4	1	2	1
Biological Diversity								
After 10 years (acres)								
mature forest	27,775	*	22,573	16,685	31,280	29,933	31,824	28,574
old-growth forest	41,547	*	8,671	19,330	37,161	40,861	43,493	38,841
After 100 years (acres)								
mature forest	27,775	*	15,825	24,690	169,202	94,797	134,429	132,441
old-growth forest	47,547	*	11,256	26,820	56,258	57,851	69,319	54,675
Riparian Trend (200 years: +, -, 0)		0		0	0	+	+	0
Woodpecker Populations								
(% of potential, 10 years)	44	38	36	41	48	49	49	49

Table S-2 - Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives (cont.)

Effects	Baseline	NA <sup>1</sup>	Alternatives				E	PA <sup>2</sup>
			A	B	C	D		
Elk Habitat (10 years) <sup>a</sup>								
No. of habitat areas improving	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No. of habitat areas unchanged	N/A	0	0	0	0	2	5	4
No. of habitat areas declining	N/A	5	5	5	5	3	0	0
Fish Populations, 200 Years (+,-,0)		+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Threatened and Endangered Species								
Spotted owl carrying capacity.								
BLM land (100 years)	N/A <sup>10</sup>	N/A <sup>10</sup>	N/A <sup>10</sup>	N/A <sup>10</sup>	NA <sup>10</sup>	17-47	N/A <sup>10</sup>	26-73
(Range; Rule 1 - Rule 2)								
Acres, Suitable Habitat								
BLM land (100 years)	N/A	35	21	48	274	143	151	173
(thousand acres)								
Potential bald eagle breeding sites protected	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Potential bald eagle winter roost sites protected	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Known marbled murrelet sites protected	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	3
Visual Resources (10 years; +, -, 0)		-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Wild and Scenic Rivers								
(assessed river segments, 10 years)								
Number of outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) beneficially affected		11	0	0	5	7	14	7
Number of ORVs unaffected		3	7	8	9	7	0	7
Number of ORVs adversely affected		0	7	6	0	0	0	0
Recreation Use (capability to meet 10-year demand <sup>7</sup> )								
Off-road travel		5	5	5	4	4	3	4
Motorized travel		3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Nonmotorized travel		2	1	1	3	4	4	4
Camping		2	1	1	3	4	4	4
Hunting		2	2	2	3	3	4	3
Picnicking, studying nature, etc.		2	1	1	3	4	4	4
Fishing		3	2	2	4	4	4	4
Boating		2	1	1	3	3	3	3
Swimming, general waterplay		3	2	2	5	5	5	5



Table S-2 - Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives (cont.)

Effects	Baseline	NA <sup>1</sup>	Alternatives				
			A	B	C	D	E
Winter sports		1	1	1	1	1	1
Snowmobiling		0	0	0	0	0	0
Socioeconomic Conditions (10 years)							
Planning area jobs dependent on BLM timber production <sup>2</sup>	N/A	2,330	3,487	3,218	925	1,071	1,080
Planning area jobs dependent on recreation on BLM administered lands	240	220	200	200	250	290	290
Planning area annual personal income dependent on BLM timber production (\$ million) <sup>3</sup>	N/A	43,630	67,726	62,595	18,386	21,780	21,498
Planning area annual personal income dependent on recreation on BLM administered lands (\$ million)	3,000	2,762	2,471	2,471	3,123	3,506	3,501
Average annual O&C receipts distributed to counties (\$ million)	13,170	23,742	34,900	32,970	10,606	11,207	12,535
							14,589

<sup>1</sup> NA = No Action Alternative<sup>2</sup> PA = Preferred Alternative<sup>3</sup> Tons of slash burned correlates directly with the level of omissions.<sup>4</sup> Cumulative effects, all ownerships.<sup>5</sup> The planning area was divided into 13 analytical watersheds - 13 of those, where BLM administers substantial acreage, were analyzed.<sup>6</sup> The planning area was divided into 5 elk habitat areas - 5 of those, where BLM administers substantial acreage, were analyzed.<sup>7</sup> 0 = no opportunity to meet demand, 1 = least able to meet demand, 5 = best able to meet demand<sup>8</sup> Values are approximately between Alternatives A and B.<sup>9</sup> Includes timber management activities.<sup>10</sup> Information not available at this time.

**Table S-3 - Special Status Species Found on BLM Administered Lands**

	Number of Plant Species	Number of Animal Species
Federal Threatened	0	2
Federal Endangered	1	1
Federal Proposed	0	2
Federal Candidate	3	9
State Listed		
Bureau Sensitive	2	2
Bureau Assessment	4	12

**Table S-4 - Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers**

River Name	Segment Length	Proposed Classification
McKenzie River, Segment A	11 miles	Recreation
Siuslaw River, Segment B	46 miles	Recreation
Siuslaw River, Segment C	13 miles	Recreation



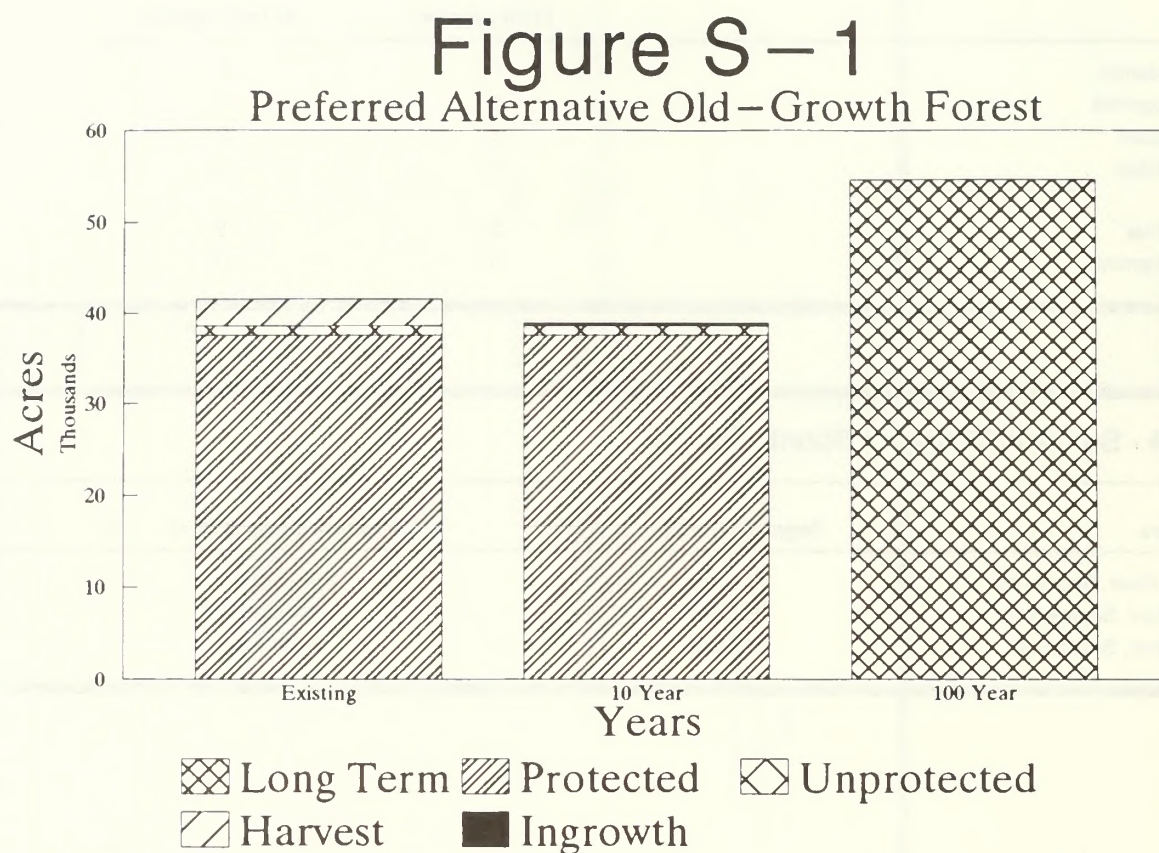


Figure S-1 Preferred Alternative Old-Growth Forest





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